



COURS D'ANGLAIS TECHNIQUE

SÉRIE 04

OBJECTIF PÉDAGOGIQUE : À la fin de cette série, le stagiaire doit être capable d'appliquer les termes techniques dans la langue anglaise.

PLAN DE LA LECON :

I- INPUT DEVICES

II- CAPTURE YOUR FAVOURITE IMAGE

III- MAGNETIC DRIVES

I- INPUT DEVICES :

Input devices are the pieces of hardware which allow us to enter information into the computer .The most common are the keyboard and the mouse .We can also interact with a computer by using one of these: a light pen, a scanner, a trackball, a graphics tablet, a joystick or a voice recognition device.

The keyboard groups of keys:

- **Alphanumeric keys:** Arranged in the same order as a typewriter.
- **Function keys:** Used by various programs to instruct the PC to perform specific tasks, such as **Save, Copy, Cut, Paste, Help**, etc...
- **Numeric keypad:** Set of numeric or editing keys. The **Num Lock** is used to switch from numbers to editing functions.
- **Editing Keys:** Cursor and other keys usually used within word processors to page up and down in a long document or to edit text (using **Insert** or **Delete** keys).
- **Special Keys:** Used to issue commands or to produce alternative characters in key combinations for example, the **Alt** key.

Practice 1: Match these descriptions with the names of keys on the right.

1. A long key at the bottom of the keyboard. Each time it is pressed, it produces a blank space. (.....)
2. It moves the cursor to the beginning of a new line. It is also used to confirm commands. (.....)
3. It stops a program without losing the information from the main memory. Sometimes its use depends on the applications. (.....)

4. It works in combination with other keys to produce special characters or specific actions. (.....)
5. It removes the character on the left of the cursor or any selected text. (.....)
6. It produces UPPER-CASE characters (or the upper-case character of the key). (.....)
7. It produces upper-case letters, but it does not affect numbers and symbols. (.....)
8. It moves the cursor horizontally to the right for a fixed number of spaces (in tabulations and data fields). (.....)
9. They are used to move the cursor, as an alternative to the mouse. (.....)

I- CAPTURE YOUR FAVOURITE IMAGE:

1 The eyes of your computer

You can capture your favourite pictures using three different input devices: A scanner, a digital camera, or a camcorder.

What does a scanner do?

A scanner ‘sees’ images and converts the printed text or pictures into electronic codes that can be understood by the computer.

With a flatbed scanner, the paper with the image is placed face down on a glass screen similar to a photocopier. Beneath the glass are the lighting and measurement devices. Once the scanner is activated, it reads the image as a series of dots and then generates the digitized image that is sent to the computer and stored as a file.

A colour scanner operates by using three rotating lamps, each of which has a different coloured filter: red, green and blue. The resulting three separate images are combined into one by appropriate software.

Source: What does a scanner do, Tuesday, December 30, 2008, Website:
<http://hardwares2010.blogspot.com/2008/12/what-does-scanner-do.html>

What does a digital camera do?

A digital camera takes photos electronically and converts them into digital data (binary codes made up of 1S and 0S).It doesn't use the film found in a normal camera; instead it has a special light-sensitive silicon chip. Photographs are stored in the camera's memory before being sent to the computer .Some cameras can be also connected to a printer or a TV set, to make viewing images easier.

Source: What does a digital camera do ?, Tuesday, December 30, 2008,
Website:
<http://hardwares2010.blogspot.com/2008/12/what-does-digital-camera-do.html>

What does a camcorder do?

A camcorder, or digital video camera, records moving pictures and converts them into digital data that can be stored and edited by a computer with special video editing software.

Digital video cameras are used by home users to create their own movies, or by professionals in computer art and video conferencing. They are also used to send live video images via the internet. Then they are called Web cameras or webcams.

Source: What does a camcorder do ?, Tuesday, December 30, 2008,
Website: <http://hardwares2010.blogspot.com/2008/12/what-does-camcorder-do.html>

Practice 2: Use the information above to answer these questions.

1. Which device is used to input text and images from a printed page?
2. How does a colour scanner work?
3. Do digital cameras use films? How do they store photographs?
4. Which device would you use to take digital video?

5. What kind of software is used to manipulate video clips on the computer?
6. What do you think are the benefits of using scanners and cameras at home and in business?

Practice 3: Advertisement: A digital camera

Some words have been left out of this persuasive advertisement. Read it and complete it with words from the box.

Vivid easy-to-use faster fashionable wide shots

If you want great pictures from an **(1)**.....digital camera, you want the Kodak DC215. Now you can capture life's memories in style with this sleek and **(2)**digital camera.

The camera's **2X (29 mm-58MM)** optical zoom lens lets you get close up and personal without sacrificing image detail or quality while the **(3)**.....angle lens design helps you capture more in each shot.

With one million **(1152 X 864)** pixels, you'll have enough detail to generate crisp, **(4)**.....realistic photos up to **5" x 7"**.

The **1.8"** colour **LCD** lets you preview and review your pictures so you get only the **(5)**you want, and lets you delete those you don't.

With the included **USB** Compact Flash Card Reader, you can download pictures up to ten times. **(6)**.....than with serial connections for faster image sharing.

I- MAGNETIC DRIVES

Technical Details

Floppy disks are so called because they consist of flexible plastic material which has a magnetisable surface.

The surface of a disk is divided into concentric circles or “tracks”, which are then divided into concentric circles or “tracks”, which are then divided into “sectors”. When you insert a blank disk into a disk drive, it must be “initialized”, or formatted, before information can be recorded onto it. This means that magnetic areas are created for each track and sector, along

When you save a file, the operating system moves the read/write heads of the disk drive towards empty sectors records the data and writes an entry for the directory. Later on, when you open that file, the OS looks for its entry in the directory, moves the read/write heads to the correct sectors, and the file into the RAM area.

Hard disks work in the same way as floppies. But they have important advantages: they can hold much more data and spin at higher speed, so you can store and retrieve information much faster than with floppies. The speed at which a hard drive finds data is called ‘access time’ –or seek time. The advantage access time is measured in milliseconds (**ms**). Most hard drives have an access time of **8 to 14ms**.

You have to distinguish between access time (e.g. 9ms) and ‘data transfer rate’ (the average speed required to transmit data from a disk system to the **RAM**, e.g. at **10** megabits per second). Remember that the transfer rate depends also on the power of your **PC**.

If you only use word-processing programs, you will need less storage capacity than if you use **CAD**, sound and animation programs. If you need an extra hard drive, you should consider the type of mechanism. There are ‘internal’ and “external” drives which are both rigid disks sealed into the drive unit, either within or attached to the computer.

Another type of hard drive, known as ‘removable’, allows you to record data on ‘cartridges’ ,which can be removed and stored off-line for security purposes. Some systems allow you to back up your entire PC on one disk.

Laptops use pocket-sized drives .Digital cameras and music players use micro drives with special cards.

Practice 4: Comprehension: read these sentences and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

- Hard drives are faster than floppy drives
- ‘Access time’ refers to the average time required for the recording heads to move and access data
- ‘Access time’ and ‘data transfer rate’ mean the same.
- Hard disks use rigid rotating disks
- A hard drive is about **20** times faster than a floppy disk drive
- If you use multimedia applications you need the same storage capacity as required for word processors
- Removable cartridges are not transportable

Practice 5: Look at the groups of words and decide what class each word belongs to: Noun, verb, adjective or adverb.

Complete the sentences.

Magnet	magnetic	magnetically
Magnetism	magnetize	magnetized

1.is the science of magnetic phenomena and properties.
2. Floppy and hard disks are considered asstorage devices.
3. Data is recorded on a disk in the form ofspots called bits.

Record recorderu recordingg recordedd

4. All disks must be initialized before information can beonto them.
5. Theheads follow the tracks and magnetize the coating along each track.
6. A disk works very much like a tape.....that can both play and record.

Fragment fragmentationu defragmenterr

Fragmentedd

7. After you create, delete and modify a lot of files the hard disk becomes.....with bits and pieces spread all over the disk.
- 8.....slows down the speed at which data is accessed because the disk drive has to work harder to find the parts of a file stored in many different locations.
9. To recognize your hard disk, you can use a disk optimizer or; this will reorder your files into contiguous clusters.

Keys to answers :

Practice N°1:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 Space bar | 6 Shift |
| 2 Return | 7 Caps lock |
| 3 Escape | 8 Tab |
| 4 Alt | 9 Arrow keys |
| 5 Backspaces | |

Practice N°3:

- 1 easy –to – use
- 2 fashionable
- 3 wide
- 4 vivid
- 5 shots
- 6 faster

Practice N°4:

- 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F 7 F

Practice N°5:

Magnet (noun)	magnetic (adjective)
magnetically(adverb)	
Magnetism (noun)	magnetize (verb)
magnetized (adjective)	
Record (verb) recorder (noun)	
recording (adjective) recorded (verb or adjective)	
Fragment (noun or verb)	
fragmentation (noun)	
Defragmenter (noun)	
Fragmented (verb or adjective)	